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Salem County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
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SALEM COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES MUNYON

APRIL 1985

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Salem County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Salem County Census Trends report was Charles Munyon. Please contact Mr. Munyon should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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SALEM COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Salem County has a rich cultural heritage and retains numerous historic sites which are indicative of the architecture and events of the past.

The county was originally inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape Indians, a branch of the Algonkian family. They were a semi-nomadic, peace loving, and predominantly crop-growing people. Since there was no established Indian settlement, traces of the Lenni-Lenapes are limited to artifacts, burial mounds, and trails.

The first European immigrants to settle in this area were the Swedes and Finns who spread out throughout the region after their arrival in Wilmington (1638). The Swedes were simple farmers living along the shores of the Delaware and its primary tributaries. In 1643, Swedish Governor John Printz had Fort Elfsborg constructed at the mouth of the Salem River to help gain control of the Delaware. However, Swedish dominance of the Delaware Valley was easily squashed by Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam in 1651. Nevertheless, there are several examples of Swedish log cabins remaining in the County, most of which hve been integrated within a larger structure.

In 1675, a group of Quaker settlers, headed by John Fenwick, established the earliest permanent English settlement in West Jersey here in Salem. For this reason, the county is often referred to as "Fenwick's Colony." In seeking to entice early settlers to his colony, Fenwick once wrote in a London newspaper, "If there be any terrestrial Canaan, tis surely here, where the land flows with milk and honey." Fenwick was also noteworthy because he was the first settler to negotiate peace treaties with the local Indians which was accomplished under a large oak tree, now known as the Salem Oak.

The colony prospered during the eighteenth century because of its fertile land and intricate network of streams and rivers. In 1738, Casper Wistar of Philadelphia established the first successful glass works in the Colonies near Alloway (Wistarburg) which thrived until 1780. By the latter part of the eighteenth century, large areas of the county had been cleared for farming and families began to disperse along the various watercourses to construct fine colonial homes.

This tranquility was shattered by the Revolutionary War. During the severe winter of 1778, "Fenwick's Colony" became most directly involved when General "Mad Anthony" Wayne was dispatched here to relieve the critical food situation at Valley Forge. Local settlers organized a daring foraging expedition which was able to deliver 300 cattle to the needy Continental Army. In response, the British sent a small expeditionary force into the County to capture General Wayne. Although unsuccessful in this effort, the British later returned to put down local resistance in March 1778 when local patriots were attacked at Quinton's Bridge. A few days later the Tory troops managed to capture a contingent of patriots at the home of William Hancock in Hancocks Bridge and proceeded to massacre all but two of them.

During the 19th century, the foundation for two of the county's most important products was prepared. In 1820, Col. Robert Johnson, a prominent citizen, ate several tomatoes on the Courthouse steps to demonstrate that they were not poisonous. This event is credited with helping to establish the tomato as one of the county's staple products. Later in the century, two glass works were founded in Salem reinstituting an industry begun in this area by Casper Wistar.

Natural Resources

A major asset of Salem County is its unspoiled natural resources. Since only 10% of the total land area is developed, the county contains extensive prime agricultural land, woodland, wetland, and surface water resources.

The agricultural industry in the county is considered one of the strongest in New Jersey. The county ranks third in total agricultural acreage with over 96,000 acres or 45% of its land area devoted to agricultural production. Four-fifths of this active farmland is located on prime agricultural soils. Although historically a strong vegetable producing area, farmers have placed increasing emphasis on the production of grain crops in recent years. In addition, the county retains a particularly strong dairy industry. The total value of the County's agricultural products is approximately $40 million or 11% of the State's total agricultural value. Salem County is committed to the preservation and strengthening of this important industry because of its economic and environmental significance.

Notwithstanding a strong agricultural economy, Salem County also contains over 50,000 acres of undistrubed woodlands. The county's woodlands are primarily deciduous and are composed of mixed hardwoods. The only significant coniferous woodlands are in the southeastern portion of the County in portions of Alloway, Quinton, and Lower Alloways Creek Townships. These woodlands have important ecological value and also provide a habitat for a diversity of wildlife.

The county's surface water resources consist of a few important tributaries of the Delaware River including the Salem River, Alloways Creek, Oldmans Creek, Stowe Creek, and Maurice River. The latter three tributaries form part of the county's boundary with Cumberland and Gloucester counties. Salem County's freshwater resources are located on the upstream portion of these creeks or on their minor tributaries which form a dendritic stream pattern typical of the Coastal Plain. These freshwater resources are important for irrigation, recreation, and water supply (domestic and industrial). The county contains 25 manmade lakes on these streams which are an important source of public and private recreation in addition to being of considerable ecological significance. One tributary of the Maurice River, known as Muddy Run, contains no less than 5 lakes along its course.

Another important natural resource in the county are the tidal and freshwater wetlands which are in integral part of the Delaware River and Bay ecosystem. These wetlands, which are a source of constantly changing flora, are extremely productive from an ecological standpoint and are particularly sensitive to encroachment or degradation. The county includes almost 30,000 acres of wetlands located along the Delaware River and in a large internal area known as the Mannington Meadows. Because of their relatively undisturbed nature, the county's wetlands support numerous species of wildlife and waterfowl, especially during migratory periods.

Portions of the County's natural resources have been acquired and developed for public recreational use or enjoyment. In particular, the County contains a State Park at each end; Ft. Mott in Pennsville Township on the Delaware River and Parvin situated near Centerton in Pittsgrove Township. Salem County also has three State Fish and Game Wildlife Management Areas (Greenwood Pond, Maskell's Mill Pond, Mad Horse Creek) and a National Wildlife Refuge (Killcohook). In addition to public recreational usage, the county is committed to the protection and conservation of its natural resources since they provide the County's open space and rural amenities.

County government provides efficient yet effective service to the residents of Salem County. The main county office complex is located on Market Street in Salem and houses the various administrative departments, the county jail, and county judiciary system. In addition, the county health department and other offices are located in the Lakeview office complex in Mannington Township. Other county facilities include the Community College, the county Vocational Institutions, and the county nursing home.

Salem County is located in the southwestern corner of New Jersey adjacent to the Delaware River where it widens into the Delaware Bay. The County is generally rural since historically its limited accessibility and distance from major cities tended to reduce development pressure. Although the County has a strong agricultural industry, a few major manufacturing industries in

the western part of the county represent the major source of employment. These manufacturing establishments are concentrated in Oldmans Township (Pedricktown), near the Delaware Memorial Bridges, and in the greater Salem City area and include the DuPont Company's Chambers Works, Anchor Hocking, B.F. Goodrich, and Mannington Mills. The County is also the location of two electrical generating stations: the Salem Neclear Generating Station on Artificial Island and the Deepwater Generating Plant adjacent to the Delaware Memorial Bridges. Residential and commercial development is concentrated near the Delaware riverfront and in a few isolated town centers. However, significant recent residential development is also occurring in Pittsgrove Township on the eastern side of the County.

The County is pursuing a generalized policy of moderate growth which will meet the economic needs of its residents without impacting its rural attributes, natural resources, cultural heritage, or strong agricultural industry.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

According to the 1980 census, four municipalities in the county (Elmer, Mannington, Oldmann, Salem City) lost population during the decade and one community (Penns Grove Borough) had virtually no growth. By far the greatest growth rate occurred in Pittsgrove Township due to several large single family developments and mobile home parks. Along the western edge of the county, Carneys Point Township had a significant growth rate due to a large increase in multi-family housing units. In addition, except for Pittsgrove Township, virtually all of the growth in the county occurred prior to 1978 when the housing market conditions in the county began to deteriorate.

According to the data in Table 2, during the decade there was a migration into Salem County of 1,180. This gain can be attributed to the increase of individuals and families relocating to Salem County for the purpose of construction employment at the Salem nuclear generating station. In addition, key personel from PSE&G have been relocated to Salem County for the management and operation of the nuclear generating station.

According to Table 3, out of the population of 5 year old and over, 37,298 (61.8%) lived in the same house in 1980 as in 1975. Whereas 22,762 or 37.7% of the people in 1980 lived in a different house than in 1975. However, out of the total number of persons who lived in a different house, over half of those persons lived in Salem County.

There was an influx of people in Salem County from other counties in New Jersey (5,197) and from different states (3,489). The latter figure reflecting people migrating into Salem County from the Northeast and South.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

According to Table 5, there was not a significant change in the racial composition of the county from 1970 to 1980. The. statistics show a slight decrease in the white category (1.0%) as well as a slight decrease in the black (0.2%). The only other changes were in the American Indian (+95), Japanese (+38), Filipino (+27) and Korean (+12) categories. Also, there was a significant increase during the decade in the "Other" race group. This can be attributed to individuals not actually knowing what racial group they belong.

During the past decade there was virtually no overall change in the black population for Salem County. Three municipalities did however experience an increase of black population--Carneys Point Township, Penns Grove Borough, and Salem City. This increase can be attributed to the low-cost housing programs implemented in those townships.

Penns Grove Borough and Salem City have had substantial changes in the population makeup. According to the 1980 census, Penns Grove Borough only gained 33 persons in total population yet their black population increased substantialy. Salem City experienced a decrease of total population yet a 7.8% increase in total black population.

As seen by the table, the municipalities with the highest percentages of black population are located within the more urbanized area of the county. Only one township (Pennsville), which is centrally located in this urbanized area, has a near zero percent black population.

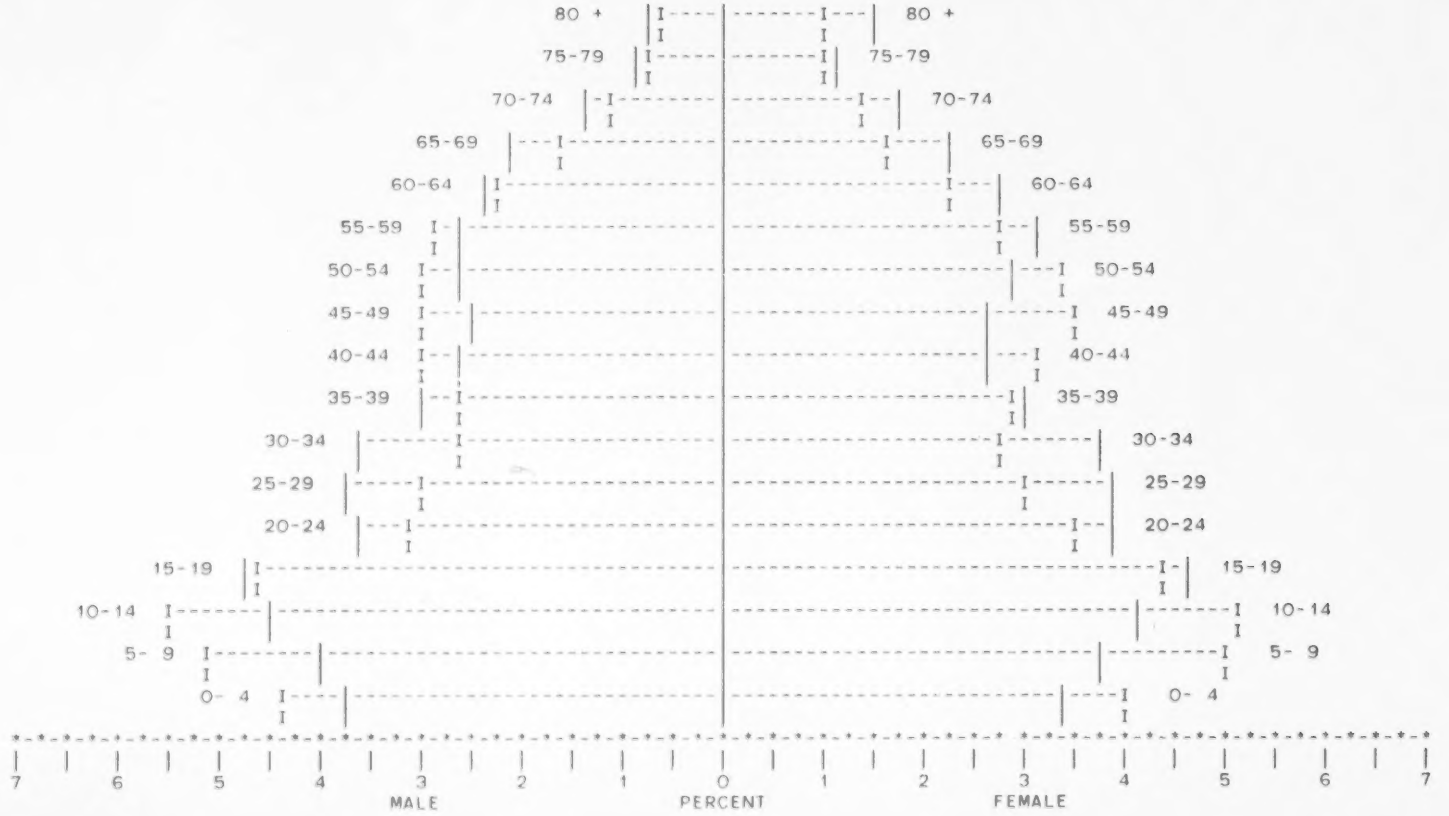
As shown by Table 7, persons of English ancestry and multiple ancestry dominate the make up of Salem County, with multiple ancestry having the most persons. German and English and other groups dominate multiple ancestry in Salem County.

As shown in table 8 only 1.7% of the total population of Salem County is of Spanish Origin, with Puerto Rican being the largest of that group. This is a decrease from 1970. The decrease of Spanish Origin population can be attributed to the closing of local manufacturing companies, specifically food processing plants, which rely heavily on the seasonal crops produced in Salem County, (for examples) since a large percentage of the Spanish Origin population were employed, not only on the farms, but also were employed at the food processing plants.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

As shown in table 9, Salem County followed the same trend as the state and U.S. experiencing an increase in households (19.5%) and families (12.1%) but a decrease in persons per household. The trend can be attributed to persons marrying at an older age; fewer children; or couples who divorce, creating new households.

FIGURE 1.
SALEM COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Salem County followed the state trend in that the county experienced an increase of separated and divorced couples which accounts for the increase in female householder and the increase in male householder. Also, the increase by female householder can be attributed to the higher mortality rate of males. The increase of male householder is also attributed to the tendency of males to form households more readily than females. Also, in the case of marriages in which children are present and the parents separated or divorced, it is more likely for the father to form a new household. The county also experienced a decrease in married couple families during the decade. This is a result of individuals waiting longer to get married and the increase of nonfamily households.

EDUCATION

During the decade, Salem County experienced a dramatic increase of children enrolled in nursery school. This gain can be attributed the trend of more women entering the labor force. The county also experienced an increase of persons continuing their education beyond high school, 93.2% more students. There also was a decrease in the 1 to 8 year enrollment, due to the trend of families electing to have smaller families.

LABOR FORCE

During the decade, Salem County's male 16-years old and over population increased approximately by 2,800. There was very little increase in employed males but a dramatic increase in the total number of unemployed. Also, there was a decrease in the number of persons in the armed forces since the inception of the volunteer army. Females experienced greater gains in labor force activity than males throughout the county. While male labor force participation declined from 78.1% in 1970 to 73.0% in 1980, the female rate increased from 39.1% to 44.0%. Unemployment for both men and women increased sharply over the decade. The black labor force statistics for Salem County follows the state trend in that the unemployment rate are double that of the all races category.

During the decade Salem County experienced substantial increases in the sales (+50%), laborers (+37%), professional (+37%), managers/executives (+46%), and transport occupations. The increases in the laborers, professional, and managers/executives occupation groups is due primarily to the construction of a new nuclear generating station located in the southern part of the county. It is no surprise that the operative occupation category showed a decrease during the decade since several of the larger manufacturing industries in the county cut back their work forces due to the elimination of certain key manufacturing processes. All in all, Salem County experienced large gains in all of the occupational groups.

INCOME AND POVERTY

As noted by the data in Table 15, Salem County's median income increased by $10,277 during the decade. This trend was also experienced by the other counties throughout the state. However by comparing the median family income using 1979 dollars, the change is only minimal. The one significant change during the 10-year period was the overwhelmingly increase in the income groups in 1980 was the $20,000 to $22,500 which when compared to 1969 of $10,000 to $12,000 we can see that Salem County is staying a middle income county. However there is a significant number of families in the $30,000 to $35,000 range possibly resulting from the construction wages which are being paid at the nuclear generating station.

As compared with other counties throughout the state, Salem County remained one of the poorest counties in the state during the decade. Salem County ranked 19th among the 21 counties in per capita income. Although Salem County is one of the poorest counties, (3) three municipalities in the county (Elsinboro, Pittsgrove, and Pittsgrove) did have large increases in their per capita income (20.3%, 27.4%, and 27.8%). These three municipalities also followed with substantial increases in median family income and population. The remainder of the county's municipalities experienced moderate increases in per capita except for the Borough of Penns Grove which only had a 1.4% increase. Two municipalities experienced a substantial decrease in median family income (Penns Grove and Salem City). Penns Grove poverty rate doubled during the decade and Salem City's poverty rate rose 5.6%. Two thirds of the county had moderate to substantial income growth during the decade.

Table 17 shows 1979 family income by the age of the householder. Median Income for the county as a whole falls in the age group of 35-44 years. It is not surprising that the age group 45 to 54 has the highest number of people in the over $50,000 income level. Median family income ranged from $11,550 for families with householders 15 to 24 years old to a peak of $25,115 for the 45 to 54 year old group.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

During the decade Salem County experienced an 23% increase in housing units totaling 4,567. Of the 15 municipalities in Salem County, three contributed overwhelmingly to the growth. They are Carneys Point (+1,014), Pennsville (+909), and Pittsgrove (+916). Only two municipalities showed either a loss of units or no gain at all. Carneys Point and Pittsgrove townships had the greatest percent change in the county. Salem County did follow the state trend in that total housing units increased during the decade along with the increase of the vacancy rates. The most significant changes in the vacancy rates occurred in

Carneys Point, with an increase of 45% in year-round housing units and an increase in the vacancy rate from 1.8% to 8.5%; Penns Grove Borough, with a 20% housing unit increase and a vacancy rate which doubled; and Salem City with a 8.1% increase and a vacancy rate which almost increased three-fold. On the other hand, looking at Pittsgrove Township, it experienced the largest housing-unit growth during the decade and a decrease of the vacancy rate.

During the decade, Salem County followed the rest of south Jersey in that the housing values were considerably less than that of the northern sector of the state. As table 20 depicts, four municipalities in Salem County (Carneys Point, Pennsville, Pittsgrove, and Upper Pittsgrove) had the largest growth in total number of owner-occupied housing units. Whereas, one township (Mannington) had virtually no growth and two municipalities (Penns Grove & Salem City) actually lost housing units. The large increases of housing units can be attributed to large single-family and multi-family developments in Carneys Point and Pittsgrove Townships. Also the substantial increase in Pennsville can be attributed to its location within the county.

As shown in Table 21 only eight of the 16 municipalities in Salem County gained in renter occupied housing units, while the remaining seven lost rental units. Those which gained significantly were Carneys Point, Penns Grove, and Woodstown Borough. The increase in rental units in Penns Grove and Woodstown can be attributed to owners of large older homes converting those homes into two or more apartments. Also, in the township of Carneys Point, there were several garden apartment complexes constructed during the 1970s. With the influx of temporary construction workers employed at the nuclear generating station, the need for rental units increased during the decade. These transient construction workers also contribute to the reason for Salem County having one of the highest rental vacancy rates in the state. It should also be mentioned that even though Salem County's median rent doubled during the decade, it still remained the lowest in the state.

There was a substantial decrease in two-unit structures due to conversion of two-unit structures into one-unit structures. The large increase of five of more unit structures was due to several large apartment complexes which have been built during the decade. A substantial increase of mobile homes and trailers was also indicated by the census. Owner-occupied units showed increases in all categories shown in table 22 except two-unit structures, while single detached two-unit structures declined for rental units.

There was a substantial increase in the proportion of income paid by renters over the decade, only about 35% paid less than 20% of their household income for rent in 1980 compared with 50.5% in 1970. A majority of low-income households paid more than 35% of their income for rental housing. In general, higher income groups paid a smaller proportion of income for rent both

in 1970 and 1980, but for all income groups rent took a greater share of income in 1980.

Salem County has followed the trend of the state in that during the decade there were fewer substandard housing units as measured by housing density and the availability of plumbing facilities. Nearly all units, 98.8%, had complete plumbing facilities and fewer than 1.01 persons per room in the county. Only 574 units had more than one person per room and only 279 units lacked complete plumbing facilities.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Salem County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	64,676	7.2	172	184	100.0	100.0
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,550	2,680	5.1	74	78	4.2	4.1
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	7,016	8,396	19.7	392	469	11.6	13.0
ELMER BOROUGH	1,592	1,569	-1.4	1,789	1,763	2.6	2.4
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	1,204	1,290	7.1	93	99	2.0	2.0
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,400	1,547	10.5	29	32	2.3	2.4
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,913	1,740	-9.0	50	46	3.2	2.7
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	2,088	1,847	-11.5	104	92	3.5	2.9
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	5,727	5,760	0.6	6,363	6,400	9.5	8.9
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	13,296	13,848	4.2	545	568	22.0	21.4
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,706	2,810	3.8	72	75	4.5	4.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,618	6,954	50.6	99	150	7.7	10.8
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	2,567	2,887	12.5	101	114	4.3	4.5
SALEM CITY	7,648	6,959	-9.0	2,833	2,577	12.7	10.8
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,684	3,139	8.8	72	78	4.8	4.9
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	3,137	3,250	3.6	2,011	2,083	5.2	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Salem County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	60,346
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	9,119
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	5,969
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	3,151
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	63,497
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	64,676
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	1,180

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Salem County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	55,382	100.0	60,308	100.0
SAME HOUSE	34,666	62.6	37,298	61.8
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	18,390	33.2	22,762	37.7
SAME COUNTY	12,851	23.2	14,076	23.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	5,539	10.0	8,686	14.4
SAME STATE	3,045	5.5	5,197	8.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	2,494	4.5	3,489	5.8
NORTHEAST	831	1.5	1,772	2.9
NORTH CENTRAL	228	0.4	333	0.6
SOUTH	1,198	2.2	1,286	2.1
WEST	237	0.4	98	0.2
ABROAD	375	0.7	248	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	1,951	3.5	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	60,346	29,688	30,658	64,676	31,463	33,213
UNDER 5 YEARS	5,061	2,647	2,414	4,669	2,459	2,210
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,022	535	487	972	507	465
1 YEAR	965	511	454	922	445	477
2 YEARS	987	502	485	943	533	410
3 YEARS	992	532	460	932	494	438
4 YEARS	1,095	567	528	900	480	420
5 TO 17 YEARS	16,106	8,254	7,852	14,482	7,472	7,010
5 YEARS	1,151	591	560	954	499	455
6 YEARS	1,242	620	622	884	434	450
7 YEARS	1,205	613	592	984	515	469
8 YEARS	1,242	603	639	1,060	540	520
9 YEARS	1,281	662	619	1,129	590	539
10 YEARS	1,238	623	615	1,142	583	559
11 YEARS	1,304	691	613	1,127	587	540
12 YEARS	1,307	665	642	1,060	558	502
13 YEARS	1,222	614	608	1,093	572	521
14 YEARS	1,307	689	618	1,170	593	577
15 YEARS	1,224	645	579	1,241	642	599
16 YEARS	1,249	624	625	1,344	662	682
17 YEARS	1,134	614	520	1,294	697	597
18 TO 24 YEARS	5,809	2,775	3,034	7,069	3,429	3,640
18 YEARS	997	522	475	1,114	540	574
19 YEARS	820	379	441	1,037	513	524
20 YEARS	751	345	406	946	471	475
21 YEARS	773	375	398	976	471	505
22 YEARS	801	369	432	1,000	484	516
23 YEARS	928	447	481	1,009	464	545
24 YEARS	739	338	401	987	486	533
25 TO 54 YEARS	21,731	10,449	11,282	23,841	11,593	12,248
25 YEARS	705	342	363	1,035	502	533
26 YEARS	773	399	374	976	468	508
27 YEARS	800	393	407	991	485	506
28 YEARS	715	356	359	900	455	445
29 YEARS	654	321	333	977	485	492
30 YEARS	692	335	357	974	487	487
31 YEARS	713	359	354	952	453	499
32 YEARS	602	295	307	1,037	501	536
33 YEARS	672	331	341	993	486	507
34 YEARS	606	297	309	838	409	429
35 YEARS	644	311	333	785	384	401
36 YEARS	630	294	336	871	418	453
37 YEARS	680	320	360	839	428	411
38 YEARS	677	342	335	733	358	375
39 YEARS	699	316	383	672	334	338
40 YEARS	719	332	387	736	356	380
41 YEARS	716	329	387	727	371	356
42 YEARS	752	358	394	661	323	338
43 YEARS	725	348	377	652	311	341
44 YEARS	778	401	377	616	313	303
45 YEARS	745	338	407	666	323	343
46 YEARS	823	381	442	611	292	319
47 YEARS	786	379	407	637	301	336
48 YEARS	829	390	439	678	343	335
49 YEARS	744	352	392	710	327	383

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	836	371	465	696	306	390
51 YEARS	815	376	439	694	332	362
52 YEARS	737	349	388	740	347	393
53 YEARS	724	357	367	697	331	366
54 YEARS	740	372	368	747	364	383
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,381	1,728	1,653	3,709	1,722	1,987
55 YEARS	772	419	353	746	356	390
56 YEARS	693	341	352	770	342	428
57 YEARS	685	348	337	738	332	406
58 YEARS	635	330	305	765	378	387
59 YEARS	596	290	306	690	314	376
60 TO 64 YEARS	2,651	1,328	1,323	3,368	1,553	1,815
60 YEARS	604	316	288	709	319	390
61 YEARS	574	295	279	735	324	411
62 YEARS	537	284	253	669	295	374
63 YEARS	478	227	251	652	320	332
64 YEARS	458	206	252	603	295	308
65 YEARS & OVER	5,607	2,507	3,100	7,538	3,235	4,303
65 YEARS	438	227	211	644	327	317
66 YEARS	423	219	204	588	271	317
67 YEARS	391	184	207	543	257	286
68 YEARS	352	171	181	549	260	289
69 YEARS	374	167	207	518	234	284
70 YEARS	365	152	213	454	215	239
71 YEARS	288	141	147	443	199	244
72 YEARS	279	127	152	387	174	213
73 YEARS	288	133	155	349	148	201
74 YEARS	295	128	167	325	123	202
75 YEARS	251	97	154	286	124	162
76 YEARS	220	84	136	279	140	139
77 YEARS	223	101	122	211	78	133
78 YEARS	220	101	119	233	93	140
79 YEARS	157	60	97	235	93	142
80 YEARS	157	78	79	192	58	134
81 YEARS	163	71	92	193	87	106
82 YEARS	106	44	62	147	48	99
83 YEARS	90	28	62	148	56	92
84 YEARS	98	29	69	133	49	84
85 YEARS	89	32	57	109	35	74
86 YEARS	60	25	35	102	27	75
87 YEARS	41	13	28	110	40	70
88 YEARS	56	21	35	81	26	55
89 YEARS	31	10	21	68	21	47
90 YEARS	35	12	23	42	12	30
91 YEARS	18	6	12	42	8	34
92 YEARS	12	0	12	34	12	22
93 YEARS	15	5	10	18	4	14
94 YEARS	13	9	4	25	0	25
95 YEARS	10	5	5	17	5	12
96 YEARS	1	1	0	13	6	7
97 YEARS	8	4	4	9	3	6
98 YEARS	4	1	3	6	1	5
99 YEARS	2	0	2	2	0	2
100 YEARS & OVER	34	21	13	3	1	2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	60,346
1980 POPULATION	64,676
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.2
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	51,113
1980 POPULATION	54,932
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	9,233
1980 POPULATION	9,744
% CHANGE 1970-1980	5.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	60,346	100.0	ALL RACES	64,676	100.0
WHITE	50,965	84.5	WHITE	53,989	83.5
BLACK	9,233	15.3	BLACK	9,744	15.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	29	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	124	0.2
			ESKIMO	5	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	14	0.0	JAPANESE	52	0.1
CHINESE	21	0.0	CHINESE	16	0.0
FILIPINO	9	0.0	FILIPINO	36	0.1
KOREAN	12	0.0	KOREAN	24	0.0
			ASIAN INDIAN	34	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	27	0.0
HAWAIIAN	0	0.0	HAWAIIAN	2	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	63	0.1	OTHER	623	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	9,233	15.3	64,676	9,744	15.1
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,550	301	11.8	2,680	254	9.5
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	7,016	492	7.0	8,396	1,052	12.5
ELMER BOROUGH	1,592	2	0.1	1,569	0	0.0
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	1,204	105	8.7	1,290	81	6.3
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,400	99	7.1	1,547	66	4.3
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,913	675	35.3	1,740	492	28.3
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	2,088	336	16.1	1,847	303	16.4
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	5,727	1,443	25.2	5,760	1,908	33.1
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	13,296	99	0.7	13,848	53	0.4
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,706	637	23.5	2,810	490	17.4
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,618	758	16.4	6,954	725	10.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	2,567	737	28.7	2,887	676	23.4
SALEM CITY	7,648	2,759	36.1	6,959	3,057	43.9
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,884	293	10.2	3,139	138	4.4
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	3,137	497	15.8	3,250	449	13.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Salem County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	64,676	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	339	0.5
ENGLISH	8,722	13.5
FRENCH	359	0.6
GERMAN	4,823	7.5
GREEK	132	0.2
HUNGARIAN	108	0.2
IRISH	3,368	5.2
ITALIAN	3,205	5.0
NORWEGIAN	51	0.1
POLISH	912	1.4
PORTUGUESE	71	0.1
RUSSIAN	225	0.3
SCOTTISH	249	0.4
SWEDISH	311	0.5
UKRAINIAN	192	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	9,868	15.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	21,891	33.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	4,406	6.8
NOT REPORTED	5,444	8.4
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	10,741	16.6
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,204	3.4
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	11,017	17.0
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	9,642	14.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,164	3.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	1,375	2.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Salem County

ALL PERSONS	64,676	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	63,586	98.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	1,090	1.7
MEXICAN	192	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	747	1.2
CUBAN	14	0.0
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	137	0.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Salem County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	18,681	22,330	15,477	17,357	647	805	3.20	2.86
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	733	850	623	700	42	63	3.42	3.08
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	2,212	2,977	1,915	2,312	15	117	3.17	2.78
ELMER BOROUGH	509	561	415	447	22	13	3.08	2.77
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	423	489	339	378	0	0	2.85	2.64
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	427	515	364	411	0	0	3.28	3.00
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	573	532	472	433	89	143	3.18	3.00
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	581	589	495	490	128	11	3.37	3.12
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,840	2,099	1,437	1,488	15	0	3.10	2.74
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,181	4,835	3,567	3,867	20	0	3.18	2.86
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	774	927	681	784	6	0	3.49	3.03
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,302	2,189	1,109	1,827	77	140	3.49	3.11
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	762	959	652	773	3	21	3.36	2.99
SALEM CITY	2,524	2,567	1,862	1,731	106	109	2.99	2.67
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	800	987	705	834	68	71	3.52	3.11
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	1,040	1,254	841	882	56	117	2.96	2.50

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	21,359	100.0	23,533	100.0
SINGLE	5,637	26.4	6,448	27.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	13,903	65.1	14,598	62.0
SEPARATED	562	2.6	730	3.1
WIDOWED	764	3.6	773	3.3
DIVORCED	493	2.3	984	4.2
FEMALE:	22,734	100.0	25,871	100.0
SINGLE	4,613	20.3	5,560	21.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	13,960	61.4	14,534	56.2
SEPARATED	807	3.5	1,038	4.0
WIDOWED	2,733	12.0	3,398	13.1
DIVORCED	621	2.7	1,341	5.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	60,346	100.0	64,676	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	15,477	25.6	17,357	26.8
SPOUSE	13,449	22.3	14,129	21.8
OTHER RELATIVES	26,680	44.2	25,817	39.9
NONRELATIVES	889	1.5	738	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,290	2.1	2,157	3.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,914	3.2	2,816	4.4
NONRELATIVES			857	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	190	0.3	693	1.1
OTHER	457	0.8	112	0.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	21,167	100.0	19,151	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	46	0.2	29	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	17,117	80.9	13,778	71.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	2,316	10.9	3,500	18.3
OTHER RELATIVES	1,379	6.5	1,445	7.5
NONRELATIVES	203	1.0	326	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3	0.0	51	0.3
OTHER	103	0.5	22	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	5,607	100.0	7,538	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,039	36.4	2,717	36.0
SPOUSE	1,024	18.3	1,496	19.8
OTHER RELATIVES	769	13.7	719	9.5
NONRELATIVES	131	2.3	45	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	409	7.3	540	7.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	977	17.4	1,480	19.6
NONRELATIVES			89	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	138	2.5	452	6.0
OTHER	120	2.1	0	0.0

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	17,365	17,352	-0.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	84	692	723.8
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	11,514	9,991	-13.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4,752	4,708	-0.9
COLLEGE	1,015	1,961	93.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	33,336	38,476	15.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	11,091	8,012	-27.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	7,301	6,433	-11.9
4 YEARS	10,904	15,836	45.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,148	4,748	121.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	1,892	3,447	82.2
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.8	62.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	20,081	22,898
ARMED FORCES	196	51
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	15,692	16,710
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	78.1	73.0
EMPLOYED	15,193	15,338
UNEMPLOYED	499	1,372
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2	8.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,193	6,137
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	21,529	25,262
ARMED FORCES	3	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,412	11,120
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.1	44.0
EMPLOYED	8,010	9,977
UNEMPLOYED	402	1,143
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	10.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	13,114	14,142
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,681	2,960
ARMED FORCES	30	3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,882	1,991
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.2	67.3
EMPLOYED	1,734	1,642
UNEMPLOYED	148	349
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	17.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	769	966
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,943	3,606
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,374	1,701
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	46.7	47.2
EMPLOYED	1,251	1,434
UNEMPLOYED	123	267
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0	15.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,569	1,905

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Salem County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	25,315	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	4,264	16.8
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	1,566	6.2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	2,698	10.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	6,628	26.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,204	4.8
SALES	1,699	6.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	3,725	14.7
SERVICE:	3,232	12.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	79	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	539	2.1
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	2,614	10.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	853	3.4
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	4,551	18.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	5,787	22.9
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	3,271	12.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	1,281	5.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,235	4.9

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	23,203	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2,844	12.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,069	4.6
SALES WORKERS	1,128	4.9
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,283	14.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,274	18.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5,032	21.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	967	4.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	900	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	503	2.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	394	1.7
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,546	11.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	263	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	22,972	25,020
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	21,958	23,454
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,014	1,566
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	4.4	6.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	21,429	24,158
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	16,026	16,311
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	73.0	69.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	74.8	67.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	5,932	7,143
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	5,403	7,847
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.91	1.10

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	21,958	100.0	23,454	100.0	21,429	100.0	24,158	100.0
SALEM	16,026	73.0	16,311	69.5	16,026	74.8	16,311	67.5
ATLANTIC	132	0.6	194	0.8	137	0.6	211	0.9
BURLINGTON	82	0.4	115	0.5	124	0.6	253	1.0
CAMDEN	347	1.6	448	2.0	665	3.1	880	3.6
CUMBERLAND	1,893	8.6	2,121	9.0	1,035	4.8	1,495	6.2
GLOUCESTER	1,007	4.6	1,643	7.0	1,522	7.1	2,486	10.3
NEW CASTLE DE	1,546	7.0	1,819	7.6	1,210	5.6	1,308	5.4
DELAWARE PA	239	1.1	255	1.1	76	0.4	230	1.0
PHILADELPHIA PA	276	1.3	268	1.1	140	0.7	165	0.7
CHESTER PA	29	0.1	50	0.2	31	0.1	103	0.4
OTHER AREAS	381	1.7	230	1.0	463	2.2	716	3.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Salem County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	17,528	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	466	2.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	787	4.5
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,021	5.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,098	6.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	1,319	7.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,094	6.2
$15,000 TO $17,499	1,345	7.7
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,287	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	1,742	9.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,378	7.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,397	8.0
$27,500 TO $29,999	849	4.8
$30,000 TO $34,999	1,540	8.8
$35,000 TO $39,999	902	5.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	817	4.7
$50,000 TO $74,999	380	2.2
$75,000 OR MORE	106	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	20,498	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	15,634	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	285	1.8
$1,000 TO $1,999	333	2.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	546	3.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	591	3.8
$4,000 TO $4,999	608	3.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	840	5.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	788	5.0
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,008	6.4
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,183	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,323	8.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	2,820	18.0
$12,000 TO $14,999	2,394	15.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	2,445	15.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	404	2.6
$50,000 AND OVER	66	0.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,221	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	19,727	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Salem County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
SALEM COUNTY	5,987	6,714	12.1	19,727	20,498	3.9	8.5	9.2
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	5,415	6,295	16.3	19,073	20,559	7.8	7.6	6.6
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	6,705	7,193	7.3	21,778	20,842	-4.3	5.4	5.9
ELMER BOROUGH	6,262	6,947	10.9	18,362	19,557	6.5	7.4	8.6
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	7,136	8,585	20.3	18,335	22,969	25.3	3.7	3.6
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	5,495	6,245	13.6	19,389	20,985	8.2	12.5	11.0
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,163	6,994	13.5	17,370	19,940	14.8	16.7	14.7
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	5,524	6,434	16.5	20,208	21,275	5.3	9.1	7.9
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	4,906	4,976	1.4	16,535	14,236	-13.9	12.0	23.5
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	6,537	7,445	13.9	21,242	22,648	6.6	4.7	4.5
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	7,360	7,868	6.9	20,860	24,234	16.2	13.9	5.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,803	6,120	27.4	17,840	18,828	5.5	10.2	9.5
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	6,023	6,327	5.1	20,000	19,593	-2.0	10.3	7.5
SALEM CITY	5,406	5,826	7.8	17,842	16,332	-8.5	11.7	17.3
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,967	6,349	27.8	17,354	20,738	19.5	8.8	6.2
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	7,197	8,031	11.6	22,400	22,462	0.3	5.5	7.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Salem County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	932	4,014	3,520	3,260	1,613	1,489	2,700	17,528
LESS THAN $2,500	56	153	89	42	38	9	79	466
$2,500 TO $4,999	122	188	99	52	94	43	189	787
$5,000 TO $7,499	129	230	133	85	25	88	328	1,021
$7,500 TO $9,999	97	185	157	139	64	66	390	1,098
$10,000 TO $12,49	100	298	159	118	100	147	397	1,319
$12,500 TO $14,99	104	224	148	148	77	141	252	1,094
$15,000 TO $17,49	70	390	240	226	62	128	220	1,345
$17,500 TO $19,99	54	374	227	205	116	125	186	1,287
$20,000 TO $22,49	66	505	464	301	118	89	199	1,742
$22,500 TO $24,99	58	379	262	299	155	139	86	1,378
$25,000 TO $27,49	17	412	323	326	134	100	85	1,397
$27,500 TO $29,99	33	143	294	207	91	32	49	849
$30,000 TO $34,99	11	310	379	382	209	151	98	1,540
$35,000 TO $39,99	7	104	245	306	103	67	70	902
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	71	239	275	112	80	40	817
$50,000 TO $74,99	2	28	46	129	81	69	25	380
$75,000 OR MORE	0	20	16	20	31	15	4	106
MEDIAN	$11,550	$19,766	$22,920	$25,115	$24,266	$19,950	$12,292	$20,498

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Salem County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	7,119	11.9
1979	7,424	11.7

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,373	25.8
1979	846	12.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	19,598	24,165	23.3	19,392	23,956	3.7	6.8
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	793	911	14.9	775	897	5.4	5.2
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	2,255	3,269	45.0	2,253	3,253	1.8	8.5
ELMER BOROUGH	535	582	8.8	533	581	4.5	3.4
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	518	556	7.3	435	518	2.8	5.6
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	459	570	24.2	447	565	4.5	8.8
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	593	565	-4.7	591	559	3.0	4.8
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	627	629	0.3	622	623	6.6	5.5
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,948	2,343	20.3	1,947	2,336	5.5	10.1
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,335	5,244	21.0	4,299	5,211	2.7	7.2
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	799	995	24.5	797	969	2.9	4.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,408	2,324	65.1	1,374	2,289	5.2	4.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	783	999	27.6	783	994	2.7	3.5
SALEM CITY	2,619	2,830	8.1	2,619	2,825	3.6	9.1
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	854	1,051	23.1	845	1,044	5.3	5.5
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	1,072	1,297	21.0	1,072	1,292	3.0	2.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SALEM COUNTY	13,276	16,078	68.5	67.1	13,480	35,200	161.1
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	573	707	73.9	78.8	12,523	35,600	184.3
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	1,879	2,149	83.4	66.1	13,216	32,300	144.4
ELMER BOROUGH	379	427	71.1	73.5	11,593	33,800	191.6
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	351	427	80.7	82.4	12,611	29,900	137.1
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	335	439	74.9	77.7	9,199	34,500	275.1
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	410	419	69.4	75.0	15,238	36,700	140.8
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	412	453	66.2	72.7	12,354	35,300	185.7
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,007	1,005	51.7	43.0	10,888	23,500	115.8
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,236	3,853	75.3	73.9	15,026	38,500	156.2
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	597	773	74.9	79.8	17,718	52,500	196.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,039	1,914	75.6	83.6	13,596	41,800	207.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	600	776	76.6	78.1	13,322	33,200	149.2
SALEM CITY	1,144	1,120	43.7	39.6	11,667	24,300	108.3
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	603	799	71.4	76.5	13,041	41,800	220.5
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	711	817	66.3	63.2	15,660	42,200	169.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SALEM COUNTY	5,405	6,252	27.9	26.1	70	169	142.6
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	160	143	20.6	15.9	61	129	110.7
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	333	828	14.8	25.5	71	226	218.5
ELMER BOROUGH	130	134	24.4	23.1	66	203	208.3
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	72	62	16.6	12.0	73	154	110.7
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	92	76	20.6	13.5	57	130	127.5
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	163	113	27.6	20.2	57	156	173.5
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	169	136	27.2	21.8	74	166	125.5
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	833	1,094	42.8	46.8	67	146	118.8
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	945	982	22.0	16.8	84	201	138.8
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	177	154	22.2	15.9	62	167	167.8
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	263	275	19.1	12.0	77	174	124.7
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	162	133	20.7	18.4	64	157	145.6
SALEM CITY	1,380	1,447	52.7	51.2	65	137	112.4
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	197	188	23.3	18.0	71	178	150.3
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	329	437	30.7	33.8	83	210	151.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Salem County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	19,408	24,025	23.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,134	17,481	15.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	919	1,163	26.6
2 UNITS	1,669	1,301	-22.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	581	790	36.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	568	2,450	331.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	537	840	56.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	18,681	22,330	19.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	14,630	16,651	13.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	881	1,092	24.0
2 UNITS	1,595	1,171	-26.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	533	735	37.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	505	1,895	275.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	537	786	46.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	13,276	16,078	21.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	12,009	14,397	19.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	308	482	56.5
2 UNITS	412	333	-19.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	59	76	28.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	20	113	465.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	468	677	44.7
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	5,405	6,252	15.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,621	2,254	-14.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	573	610	6.5
2 UNITS	1,183	838	-29.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	474	659	39.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	485	1,782	267.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	69	109	58.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,976	100.0	5,774	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,513	50.5	2,017	34.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	475	9.5	697	12.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	522	10.5	916	15.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,022	20.5	1,758	30.4
NOT COMPUTED	444	8.9	386	6.7
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,812	100.0	1,435	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	91	5.0	60	4.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	122	6.7	129	9.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	383	21.1	145	10.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	993	54.8	970	67.6
NOT COMPUTED	223	12.3	131	9.1
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,902	100.0	1,265	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,229	64.6	137	10.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	337	17.7	102	8.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	139	7.3	275	21.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	29	1.5	677	53.5
NOT COMPUTED	168	8.8	74	5.8
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	901	100.0	1,076	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	845	93.8	261	24.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	16	1.8	283	26.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	393	36.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	105	9.8
NOT COMPUTED	40	4.4	34	3.2
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	361	100.0	1,998	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	348	96.4	1,559	78.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	183	9.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	103	5.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	6	0.3
NOT COMPUTED	13	3.6	147	7.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	18,681	22,330
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	17,539	21,756
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	917	485
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	225	89
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	17,756	22,051
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.0	98.8
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	16,800	21,496
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.8	98.8
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	815	476
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.9	98.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	141	79
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	62.7	88.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.